

WHOLE NO. 408

in his stables or sheds warning Bédouin through winter. He will be doubtless, first-in the comfort and thrift of his stock, and again in increased crops from the additional supply of naphura. — Country Gentleman. MOIR 511A

How to Fatten Chickens.

Following extracts from an article of his published in the London Cottage Gardener, and commended to your readers:— "It is useless to attempt to fatten them while they are at liberty. They must be put in a proper coop and this, like all other poultry appliances, need not be expensive. To fatten twelve fowls, a coop three feet long, eighteen inches high, and eighteen inches deep, made entirely of straw. No part of it solid—neither top, sides,

According to the size of the chickens put up. They do not count. Indeed, the closer they are, the better, - provided they can all be taken up by the same time. Care must be taken to put up such as have been accustomed to be together, or they may fight. If one is quarrelsome, it is better to remove it at once, as, like other bad examples, it soon finds imitators. A diseased chicken should not be put up. The food should be ground first, and may either be put in a trough, or on a flat board running along the front of the coop. It may be mixed with water, or milk; the latter is better. It should be well shaken, forming a pulp as loam can be, provided it does not run off the board.

RECKONING CURING HAMS.—To cure a gallon of water take one and a half pounds of good salt, one half pound sugar, and an ounce of saltpetre, to be increased in this ratio to any quantity required to cover the hams. As soon as your pork is cold, cut out your hams and pack them closely in your cure. Sprinkle each layer tightly with fine salt—put on a weight and pour on the brine immediately, and before the juice of the ham has escaped. It will require from four to six weeks for the salt to strike through, according to the size of the ham. It will be necessary perhaps to add a little salt on the top of the hams; sometimes if they are very large they absorb so much of the salt as to leave the brine so weak it may sour. It would be well to take them up when they had been in a week or two, and immerse

them; and if necessary add a little more salt. Great care should be taken not to salt too much, as by doing so you lose the flavor of the ham, and but just enough should be used to keep them. As the ham absorbs the salt from the brine it should be dyed by adding a little salt on the top and the hams should be well struck through. When the hams are large I take out the flat bone and cut off the round socket bone with a chisel, always leaving the large bone. With care I never have failed to keep hams sweet.

Execution of John Brown,

HARPER'S FERRY, Friday, Dec. 2.

John Brown was hung at Charlestown at 11 o'clock to-day.

The military assembled at 9 o'clock, and were posted on the field, leading to the place of execution, and also at various points as they down in the general orders.

Everything was conducted under the strictest military discipline, as if the town were in a state of siege.

Mounted Scouts were stationed in the wood to the left of the scaffold, and picket guard were stationed out towards the Shesandoo mountains in the rear.

The military on the field formed two long squares. Within the inner one was the scaffold, and between the inner lines and outer lines, the citizens were admitted, one being allowed outside of the lines, except the mounted guards.

At eleven o'clock the prisoner was brought

out of the jail, accompanied by Sheriff Campbell and bull and assistants, and Capt. Avis, the jailer.

A small wagon, containing a white pine coffin, was driven up, on which he took his seat.

Six companies of infantry and riflemen, and one company of horsemen, and the Greaser and a staff, numbering twenty-five officers headed the procession and moved towards the place of execution.

Brown was accompanied with no minister, he desiring no religious services, either in the jail or on the scaffold.

He looked calmly on the people, was fully self-possessed, and mounted the scaffold with a firm step.

His arms were pinioned by the Sheriff.

Brown then bid farewell to Capt. Avis and Sheriff Campbell, and at half-past eleven the

The body was placed in a coffin, and is now on its way to Halper's Ferry, to be delivered to his wife, under a strong military escort.

DEATH OF MR. HARTMAN, M. P. P.—Mr. Joseph Hartman, member for North York, died after a painful and lingering illness, at his residence, on Tuesday last, November 29th. Deceased was a man of good principles and active mind. He was a member of the New Conservative Club, and a lifelong advocate for the cause of Temperance. His death will be very much regretted by his colleagues at the present Parliamentary Opposition and a large circle of friends.—*Ontario Argosy.*

DEATH OF MR. HARTMAN, M. P. P.—Mr.

with feelings of deep regret; that we sincerely sympathize with the death of Mr. Hartigan, member for Albany, New York. His loss is a Providential one, inasmuch as he has ever been the friend and supporter of good government, both in and out of Parliament. Mr. Hartigan has been for a long time ill; and on two or three occasions has been compelled to absent himself from Parliament. In the early part of this year he was so far recovered that it was hoped by his family, friends and constituents that he would be long able to attend to his duties. A few weeks ago he was again taken ill, and now lies close to death, to wife. His family must feel his loss deeply; and his constituents and the Province will miss him out of Parliament; for he was a faithful servant. May North York be able to fill his place. — *State Gazette.*

05: A group debating society "out West," engaged in a discussion on the following question: "If a husband deserts his wife, which is the most abandoned, the man or woman?"

How Advertisements.

Musical Entertainment—R. C. Church.
The Weekly Globe—Thos. Nixon.
Telegraph Office—O. Ford.
Hawkins—J. W. Edmund.
Notice.
Canton—Peter Graham.
Chiquita and Soper—E. V. Hamner.
A. Capt.—Shooler Roadhouse.
A. Capt.—Walter E. Galtie.

Extra Time—Newmarket.

Morning South.
Accommodation Train - - - 8.44 a.m.
Mixed do. - - - 12.20 p.m.
Mail Train do. - - - 4.50 p.m.
Morning North.
Mixed do. - - - 9.14 a.m.
Accommodation Train - - - 12.20 p.m.
Mixed do. - - - 6.12 p.m.

ATTENTION.

The figures at the right of the address on each paper, indicates the indebtedness on the 31st, up to

JANUARY, 1851.

Thus R. Blake 1.60, means that R. Blake owes \$1.60, to pay for the current year up to Jan'y 1851; or thus J. Smith 0, means that J. Smith has paid up. We hope this system will have the effect of forcing the large amount of indebtedness to this office.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, Dec. 10, 1850.

General Summary.

The Annual Examination of the pupils of the Newmarket Grammar School takes place on Monday and Tuesday next—commencing at 10 a.m. each day.

Meas. Floury and James, of Aurora, have just received a large supply of dried apples, which they are selling cheap for cash. The samples are excellent. Orders by express or mail, punctually attended to.

Those of our subscribers desirous of paying their subscriptions to the New Era in wood, for the ensuing year, will confer a favor by making the fact known immediately, in order to give us time to contract for the balance required during the ensuing year, if any. Any time during the next ten days will answer.

Those in arrears to the District School on rate-bills, should pay the same on or before next Tuesday, and thus save ten per cent for collection. We believe the Trustees have determined that all in arrears must settle the same before New Year, in order to enable them to complete their report for the annual School Meeting.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen our respected friend, Dr. Galtie, Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery, in Dr. Dolph's Medical School, has returned to Aurora, where he intends to resume the practice of his profession. Dr. Galtie will find many warm and true-hearted friends to welcome him back to Aurora.

Dr. Fynn gave the members of the Institute a rich treat on the "Constitution of Literature" on last Friday evening. Other engagements prevented us from being present on that occasion. Mr. Hawkins occupies the stand this evening—Subject—"Geology." We hope to see a good attendance.

The telegraph from this place, North and South, is now in complete working order, and messages can be transmitted on the shortest notice. We hope those desirous of sustaining the office in this place will give the line a liberal support. For some months we were without this convenience, and its want was sorely felt by many; let it now be made a paying concern. See Advertisement.

Meetings throughout the Constituency take place to-morrow, for the election of Delegates to the Convention on Monday. We hope the electors will attend these meetings in large numbers, to prevent wire-pulling, and in order that the Convention may properly represent the views of the Riding. The meeting in Newmarket takes place to-morrow, at 2 p.m., in the Court House. Let every true Reformer attend.

We are sorry to insert such letters as appear in our columns to-day, but in justice to the parties, and this being the only paper in the Riding, we are compelled to this course. First one writes something a little personal, which is followed by a reply with a shade more rife; then comes rejoinders, until the matter settles down into gross personalities. If people will write personal letters, and compel us to insert them or else find fault, they must bear the consequences.

CORNER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held before Coroner Payne, on Sunday morning last, on view of the body of a man named Patrick O'Connor, laborer, who met with an accident, resulting fatally, the evening previous. It appears from the evidence adduced, that deceased was crossing the open Railway Bridge, near Mr. Sutherland's Mill, about the time the evening train was due from Toronto. The witness, however, and the deceased, it is supposed, became confused—fell through the bridge into the creek, receiving internal injuries which proved fatal. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the above facts, with the addition that deceased was intoxicated at the time of the accident. The Coroner has already furnished us full particulars, but want of space prevents us giving the evidence adduced.

Public Meeting in King

THE TORONTO CONVENTION PLATFORM.

Pursuant to a notice issued by the Reeve of King Municipality, on the request of a Requisition, a public meeting took place in Kettleby, on Saturday last, to take into consideration the present political state of the country, and for the discussion of the question relating to the union of the Provinces, and other leading questions at present agitating the public mind.

As dear as we could judge, not less than one hundred electors were present on the occasion, and the greatest unanimity of feeling prevailed throughout, not more than half-a-dozen voices against the various resolutions adopted. Captain Armstrong, the Reeve, read the Requisition, and his reply calling the meeting, and then requested the assembly to appoint a chairman.

Mr. Maclell, Esq., then rose and proposed the Reeve for chairman, seconded by Wm. Mosley, Esq., and on being put to the meeting was unanimously adopted.

Captain Armstrong, on taking the chair, thanked the meeting for the honor of being

called to that position. He then observed, he hoped the questions he had assembled to discuss, would receive their earnest and mature consideration. The question of Federation had been freely discussed in the newspapers of the day; but with regard to the other part of the Requisition, "other leading questions agitating the public mind," he was not aware that was contemplated. He hoped they had met, not for private or political purposes, but calmly and considerately to discuss the questions before them. They had met for the public good; and he felt satisfied that in the position they had placed him, the meeting would sustain the chair. He then called upon anyone present to submit a resolution, or take such other course as might be deemed advisable.

Dr. Bull thought the Requisitionists should state why this meeting had been called, and give those assembled an idea of the objects they had in view. Why did they think it necessary that this meeting should be called? There must have been a special object.

Dr. Hunter thought before proceeding further, the meeting had better elect a Secretary. Moved by R. P. Irwin, Esq., seconded by Dr. Bull, that George Hughes, Esq., be requested to act as Secretary on this occasion. Carried.

Wm. Mosley, Esq., then came forward and said, that although his name was upon the Requisition, he did not expect to have been called upon for a speech. He was not in the habit of public speaking, but he would give his views. There were certain questions agitating the public mind. This meeting was not called for political or electioneering purposes, but for the general good. With regard to the question of a Disunion of the Union, he thought the Union was only just beginning to be a benefit. The Charter was about to expire of the existing Union, and then Lower Canada would have a County Tax to raise like ourselves, and we would be at no temporal burden by them. But by Disunion we would lose the St. Lawrence navigation, of which we now have the benefit. He believed a Federation of all the Provinces would be a benefit. Being a Requisitionist, he had offered these few remarks. He thought it was for this meeting to say whether it was better to have this Union sustained or dissolved.

The Chairman—Well, submit it by resolution.

Dr. Hunter thought the privileges of the meeting should be extended to all electors in the Riding.

The Chairman said he was about to make the same remark.

Moved by Mr. Lawson, seconded by J. D. Phillips, Esq., and

Resolved—That any Elector in this Riding present at this meeting, have the privilege of taking part in the same.—Carried unanimously.

Wm. Mosley, Esq., then said he would submit a resolution to the meeting, as follows:

Resolved—That in the opinion of this meeting, it would be unnecessary and impolitic to Dissolve the present Union between the two Canadas.

R. Maclell, Esq., rose and seconded the motion.

Dr. Bull then came forward and said he would like to make a few remarks, and would also submit an amendment to the motion just proposed.

He was pleased to see so many here on this occasion—pleased to see so much interest manifested in the political affairs of the country. He must distinctly differ with the gentlemen who called this meeting, when they say it is not a political one. The questions proposed to be discussed were political in their character, and this evidently was the design, notwithstanding its peculiar cognomen. The originators or Requisitionists were certainly in an anomalous position. There was no disposition to take action in the matter. It was as Mr. Mosley thought the Union should not be dissolved; yet, he said it was for them to consider whether they had been benefited by the Union or not. He (Dr. B.) was surprised that any man in Upper Canada would stand up before a public meeting in the Western Province, and affirm that the Union was a benefit, while, at the same time, we were laboring under a state of things that no British subject would tamely submit to. He was sure no man who had read the newspapers of the day, or the reports of debates in the House of Assembly, but must admit we are now placed completely under the control and at the mercy of Lower Canada. (Hear, hear.) Measures had been forced upon us by Lower Canadians inimical to our best interests, while our public moneys had been spent for their profit. In Upper Canada farmers have to buy their own lands and pay for them; and by a notice recently issued by the Crown Lands Commissioner, he observed, that those who had purchased Government Lands in the Western Province, but who had found it difficult to meet their engagements, were about to be served with writs of ejectment, (hear, hear) while large sums were being spent to buy the farms of emigrants in Lower Canada. But to give the act a semblance of justice, they spend \$3,000,000 to bribe rotten boroughs in Upper Canada, of which we pay three-fourths ourselves, actually taking our own money to pay ourselves with; and yet, we have men here who say they are satisfied, and that the Union works well. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Money is spent without the consent of Parliament, and yet the Union works well. (Hear, hear.) Five days before the Legislature assembled last spring, the present Government paid a large amount of money to ministers of the Church of England; and when Mr. Notman moved in the Assembly for an investigation, the French voted down all enquiry. The Administration wanted votes on the Seat of Government Question, and this donation answered the purpose. During the session, too, Mr. Mowatt introduced a measure solely affecting Upper Canada, regarding our Jury Laws—giving the power of a majority to render a verdict in purely civil cases; but Lower Canada voted it down, and so it was generally through the whole session. He would ask, then, does the Union work well? (A voice—no, no.)

Dr. Bull continued: Reformers throughout Upper Canada, would say, things cannot long remain as they are. A change must be made to relieve us from our present embarrassment. Some say Dissolve the Union as a remedy; but he did not think this alone would meet the difficulty. When the Union was first formed in 1841, it was done for a good purpose and worked well; but Lower Canadians have found that with corrupt means a small minority from the West—they can carry anything they desire. We have interferences that are identical—the St. Lawrence, our highway to the ocean, the public debt, &c. When the present Government took office, our public debt was only \$28,000,000; but they have increased it to \$60,000,000. (Hear, hear.) What must be done with this debt? Will the public creditor take either Province for this amount, or part to each? There was another very strong objection to Dissolution, pure and simple; one he regarded

as paramount in importance: it was a retrograde step; and, as he had remarked, we sent ourselves from the free coast of the St. Lawrence, so that while we admit some change is necessary, pure and simple Dissolution will not meet the case. There was a change however, to which he believed the great body of Reformers were united upon: Dissolution, a local Government, to each Province, and a joint authority to settle such matters as were common to both, such as the customs and post-office departments. We would then no longer have to pay for Lower Canada bridges, churches, roads, farms, &c. (Hear, hear.) With regard to a Federation of all the Provinces, there was no reasonable prospect of getting it, and when obtained would be a tedious and expensive affair. We should aim at some plan, to get rid of our present difficulties, and relieve us from our present embarrassment. Besides there was no evidence to show that the Lower Provinces wanted Federation; and the Home Government would be found very slow to force a measure upon a Colony contrary to their wishes. With these remarks, he would move an amendment, that the following be substituted instead of the resolution proposed by Mr. Mosley, viz:—

Resolved—That the existing Legislature of Upper and Lower Canada, has failed to realize the aspirations of its promoters, has resulted in a heavy public debt, burdensome taxation, great political chaos, and universal dissatisfaction throughout Upper Canada; and it is the matured conviction of this assembly, from the antagonisms developed through difference of origin, local interests, and other causes, that the Union in its present form can no longer be continued with advantage to the people.

J. D. Phillips, Esq., rose and seconded the amendment. He did not intend to make a long speech; but he would observe there were some inquiries practiced under the present system, to which the last speaker had not referred. There was the taking of \$4,000,000 to buy land for the benefit of Quebec, to build the North Shore Railroad. He endorsed the sentiments of Dr. Bull, and could say, the amendment met his views precisely. The management of our public affairs was a daily insult to the people of Western Canada; and the expenses of the existing Government were sufficient to carry on three such Governments as ours. The time of the Legislature was miss spent; for, while John Bull was busy with local matters, Johnny Crippan had will and vice versa, and at the same time members were all drawing \$6 per day. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He thought the time miss spent in Legislation would go far to pay the expenses of our Local Government. He would therefore second the motion.

Mr. Mosley said he wished to correct a remark made by Dr. Bull, who said, that (Mr. M.) had said that "the Union was working well." He said it would work well shortly.

A voice—Shortly! (Great laughter.) Mr. Mosley: We will find the Union will work well shortly. (Ironical laugh, hear.)

Dr. Bull said he might say, misinterpreted Mr. Mosley; but it made little difference, it amounted to the same thing.

Dr. Hunter said there appeared but one opinion to prevail, with regard to the necessity of some change; but Mr. Mosley himself thinks, that by some mysterious agency, a change will be wrought "shortly." (Hear, hear.)

In regard to the Charter referred to, he was not aware of any Charter about to expire or be dissolved. The form of Government now existing was perpetual, unless the people made demand for a change. "That the country now labors under serious difficulties, but few will deny; and to meet those difficulties the Opposition sought remedy in Representation by Population, and labored hard to obtain it. The principle was a just and equitable one. While we pay three-fourths of the public debt, the Lower Canadians are enacting laws antagonistic to our feelings and sentiments. Upper Canada had, over and over again, declared in favor of that principle; but the French opposed it. Even the Priests say to them—"You must not discuss this question." Under the circumstances, therefore, it has been found impossible to obtain it. (Hear, hear.) In the second place; many who foresaw our present difficulties tried to engrave upon our system the Double Majority principle; but this was found impracticable, and could not be carried out. To illustrate: Suppose the Opposition—those who advocate Representation by Population and no Sectional Schools—were to be called to power, a majority from Lower Canada, aided by a small minority for Upper Canada, would at once carry a non-confidence vote, and vice versa. It was clear, therefore, that this principle, under our present system, could not be carried out as a remedy. But he would like those who were satisfied with the existing Union, to produce some rational argument, showing how present difficulties and present grounds of complaint will be remedied. He went to the Toronto Convention to support the principle of a Disunion, pure and simple; but when he heard the difficulties in the way of obtaining it, and what Upper Canada would lose by pursuing such a policy, he was satisfied the conclusion arrived at by that Convention was the only sound and feasible one, and he, therefore would support the amendment. Dr. Bull had ranged the whole field, and he felt satisfied what had been adduced was sufficient to convince this assembly, that Dissolution with Federation of Upper and Lower Canada, was the only correct policy for the people of Western Canada to pursue. (Applause.)

Wm. Mosley, Esq., again came forward, saying, Dr. Hunter had remarked that no argument had been adduced to support the present system. Now, he said we would shortly find Lower Canada under a County tax for local purposes. This would obviate much of the difficulty.

A voice—Shortly! and roars of laughter.

Mr. Mosley—Yes, shortly. (Hear, hear, and renewed laughter.) He did not care to make a speech, but he thought the meeting would adopt the original motion and reject the amendment. (Ironical laugh, hear.)

The Chairman then read the amendment proposed by Dr. Bull, and seconded by Mr. Phillips, and put it to the meeting. On a division, the vote stood about 20 to 1 in favor of the amendment, and the Chairman pronounced it "carried" with loud applause of the meeting.

Thos. Tyson, Esq., then came forward and said he had another resolution to propose. It was not because he was a public speaker that he done so; but he was a delegate from this Township to the recent Convention at Toronto, and at that Convention he supported the resolution he was about to propose. It was as follows:

Resolved—That the Legislature of the Province, in its formation of two or more local governments, to which shall be committed the control of all matters of a local or sectional character, and which shall be charged with such matters as are commonly common to both sections of the Province.

After hearing that resolution fully discussed at the Convention, he was perfectly satisfied it was the wisest course to pursue for the interests of Upper Canada. Mr. Mosley thinks existing evils will be remedied shortly. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) But the position taken

by the Convention was arrived at, after a lengthy debate and mature consideration; and he believed this resolution promised the most speedy and complete redress. Mr. Tyson then spoke of the policy of the present Government in reference to the tariff, and showed conclusively that the course pursued was a direct step upon the West to drive trade through the Eastern Cities and up the St. Lawrence, while at the same time it was endangering the existing reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the States. Should that Treaty be annulled, and our American neighbors return back to their former policy in consequence, farmers in this country would lose from one shilling to a quarter of a dollar upon every bushel of wheat they had for sale. At the last session of Parliament that tariff had been largely increased; and this Government were supported and sustained by votes from Lower Canada. They take our money to buy their lands, build their Court Houses—pay their Law costs—pay the salaries of their Judges, &c. Must we not eternally contributing to their maintenance? We cannot get dissolution pure and simple, because they will deprive us of the free use of the St. Lawrence. We cannot obtain a Federation of all the British Provinces, because the Eastern Provinces are not in favor of it; but by the present scheme we will have all the advantages of Federation without much of its disadvantages. To take Dissolution, as had been observed, was a retrograde step—a backward movement. Were the Reformers of Upper Canada prepared to go back to where they were 25 years ago?

A voice—No! no!

He was satisfied they were not; and under existing circumstances he could see no better course than the one proposed by the resolution he now moved.

The motion was then seconded by Dr. S. Phillips, and adopted almost unanimously—there not being more than two or three exceptions.

Dr. Bentley said he would like to have made a remark or two had not the motion been pronounced "carried."

The Chairman said he had put the motion, and it had been carried; but if Dr. Bentley wished to offer any remarks, as the meeting was seeking information, no doubt they would hear him.

Dr. Bentley proceeded—He regarded the position in which we were placed as a very interesting one. At the last general election Representation by Population was regarded as the grand panacea, by the Opposition for existing evils;—and it was upon this great principle the electors rallied. A great many reformers could not take hold of it as practically; he was among that number; and the recent Convention at Toronto had decided that it could not be carried. The Opposition have, therefore, come to the same conclusion the Ministry had previously arrived at. Federation was the Ministerial cry, and Federation was the Opposition cry,—there was this difference, however, the former wanted Federation of all the Provinces, while the latter sought a half-measure. Both parties have come to the conclusion that a change is necessary—the present state of things cannot continue. The present Union had not worked satisfactorily.

Mr. Maclell—No one says it had.

Dr. Bentley—Very well; Mr. Mosley says it will "shortly." (Hear, hear, and laughter.) This was harder to believe. (Renewed laughter.) Federation was the great principle; and if there was one reason why we should adopt it as considered by the Convention, it was because it was easier to be obtained and would be the basis for a grand Federation of all the British Provinces. He believed the time would speedily arrive in Upper Canada, when the people, as with one voice, will unite in making the demand and assist in bringing about this great change. (Hear, hear.) Up to the present time New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have expressed against Federation, and we could not blame them. As prudent and wise men, they will wait to see how the principle works in the Canadas, and if satisfactory, it will then be time enough to make application to join the confederacy. The plan proposed by the Toronto Convention, therefore, presents something feasible—practical—and speedily to be obtained. The basis of that Federation, no doubt would be such as would take in the whole territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and contain all that is British. (Applause.) He wanted this question taken up on broad principles; and the only difference between the plans of the Ministry and the Opposition were, the scheme of the latter was within our reach, and by its adoption, the foundation for the future prosperity of these Colonies could be laid. It was true there were difficulties, and some of them of a serious character; but by prudent and wise action could be successfully overcome, and British America become eventually a great nation. (Applause.)

Dr. Hunter said he was amused at the speech of Dr. Bentley. While he could endorse much that said by that gentleman, he could not endorse all. He did not believe the Opposition stole the brains of the Government in proposing their scheme, as intimated by Dr. Bentley. Mr. Galtie said that Representation by Population was becoming a very popular measure in Upper Canada, and that it was difficult to even Ministerial supporters to resist the demand; he therefore resorted to his scheme of Federation of all the Provinces as an offset to that question. He sides, his plan contemplates a large and extensive Federative Government, with all the paraphernalia of state; while the Federal scheme of the Opposition merely recommends the establishment of some "joint authority," to settle such matters as are commonly common to both sections of the Province, or have not been developed; but we have the assurance of the Opposition that it will be cheap. (Hear, hear.) Before he would support a scheme which contemplated a large and expensive government, he would support pure and simple dissolution. (Hear, hear.) But he had no fears of the result of the present movement.

Mr. Boulton thought it useless to take up the time of the meeting, after the resolution had been adopted in discussing the question. The Chairman concurred in this remark and the discussion dropped.

Dr. Bull said he had another resolution to propose, upon which he would offer but very few remarks. It was as follows:

Resolved—That while the details of the changes proposed in the last resolution are necessarily deferred for future arrangement, yet this assembly deems it imperative to declare that no "joint authority" will be satisfactory to the people of Upper Canada which is not based on the principle of Representation by Population.

Dr. Bull observed, this resolution embodied the principle of Representation by Population. No Federal Government scheme would receive the approbation of Reformers without the admission of this principle. While it might be considered a little out of order to refer back to the debate on a preceding resolution; but he must say, he differed with Dr. Bentley in regard to the position by the Ministry and the Opposition taking the same; and the organs of the two parties were much different. The present Government are in favor of a Federation of all

the Provinces, while the Opposition are willing to be guided by the public will. Does Mr. Galtie call a Convention of the people? Does he even ask the Legislature to sanction his scheme? No; before the people ask him, he puts his dispatch in his pocket, starts for England, and lays it at the foot of the Throne. And what was the Colonial Secretary's reply? "Wait till it is asked for by other Colonies."—A fitting rebuke for his assumption. (Hear, hear.) He Dr. Bull, fully agreed with Dr. Bentley, that the Provinces would form a great nation. But this was needless, to speculate upon now, as we wanted immediate redress for the difficulties and grievances under which this country at present labors. (Cheers.)

A Boulton, Esq., rose to second the motion; and in doing so remarked—he hoped great good would be the result of the action at Toronto. The Union was not working satisfactory, and the remedy sought was such as could be carried out. There could be no valid reason why the principle of Representation by Population should not be introduced in the Federal Government, as this department will not have to deal with local questions. It was through fear of local interests and local institutions, that the Lower Canadians have all along resisted this principle. There were difficulties in the way of Federation; yet, no sensible man will believe that they are insurmountable, as they only effect the commercial interests of the Province. He then said, in order to give them some idea of what was contemplated by the "joint authority" referred to, he do

alred to read an extract from the Instructions given to Lord Durham, in 1838, as follows:

"It is clear that some plan must be devised to meet the just demands of Upper Canada. It will be for their Lordship, in conjunction with the Committee, to consider if this should not be done by constituting a joint Legislative authority, which should provide for all questions of common interest to the two Provinces, and which might be applied to in extra ordinary cases to arbitrate between contending parties in either; providing, however, to each Province its distinct Legislative authority, on all matters of an exclusively domestic concern. If this should be your opinion, you will have further time to consider what should be the nature and limits of such authority, and all the particulars which ought to be comprehended in any scheme for its establishment."

Mr. Boulton further remarked, this was the plan entertained 20 years ago, and our present political juncture was anticipated at that time by the British Government. He believed reformers generally were in favor of the present scheme of Federation, and there were no difficulties of no great a magnitude as not to be overcome by united action. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Bentley opposed the resolution, because the adoption of the principle by us would delay our attaining it. Representation by Population was not introduced in the Federal Government of the States. He considered the Toronto Convention adopted it as a *suo* in the consciences of those who have contended so long for the adoption of the principle. Besides, opponents would be glad to take advantage of the introduction of these principles to the platform. He considered it a *suo*—meaning nothing, and thought it would retard the accomplishment of the object in view.

Mr. Jackson thought if the Federal Government had the fixing of the Tariff—the control of the customs, and if it was a fact that Upper Canada paid the largest proportion of the revenue, it was important that we should have a voice corresponding with the interests involved.

After a few more remarks by Dr. Hunter, Dr. Bull and one or two others the resolution was put to the meeting and carried almost unanimously.

On motion Capt. Armstrong was requested to leave the chair, and Thos. Tyson, Esq., appointed in the same.

A vote of thanks was then adopted to the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting, for the able and impartial manner in which they had discharged their duties, and the meeting adjourned.

Dr. Bull intimated in his opening remarks upon the first resolution adopted, there evidently was some secret intention in calling the meeting; in justice, however, to the Reeve of the Municipality, we believe he was ignorant, at the time, of the real intention. The complexion of the assembly prevented the full development of the original design; and the result fully confirms our remarks last week—that North York was overruling iniquity, the platform of the recent Convention at Toronto. A certain canvasser, for a word—M. P. P., on hearing the result of the above meeting, remarked—"It was composed of persons of no much influence." When the election day arrives, our word for it, they will show him whether they possess influence or not, his no little chagrin and mortification. Hurrah for King! True—faithful, and ready. May she ever keep so.

Town Council.

We have no desire to devote so large a portion of our space to the actions of our Municipal Council as we did last year, but we must say, recent developments have not prejudiced some of its members very much in our favor for the ensuing year. Last season some of the inhabitants censured us for speaking out so boldly and independently; we then resolved that during the year of 1850, do what they would, we would chronicle their acts in Council, and let the rest pass—and now forthwith, they charge us with being too temperate—with favoritism. This is on a piece with the rate-payer who would sign a petition asking the Council to do a certain something—not only once, but twice; and then thank the very men who refused their request for not granting it. It certainly is a very anomalous position—and one we do not care to occupy.

Now for a few facts connected with the present Council. At a meeting previous to the last, a petition was brought in and laid before the Council, containing more than a majority of the rate-payers, asking that body to grant them \$40 of the Clergy Reserve Fund, for a public purpose. On its introduction, Mr. Smith and Mr. Davison contended that parties had been induced to sign that petition through misrepresentation; that, in truth, it did not properly represent the wishes of the people, and that the ladies who carried round that petition for signatures, had not acted openly and fairly. Mr. Smith, indeed believing that what his colleagues had asserted was true, joined with them, and left the matter to be decided by the people next January. So far so good; but at the last meeting of Council another document was presented, from the same rate-payers, reaffirming they knew what they signed in

signing their names to the first petition, and also stating that no undue influence was brought to bear to induce them to sign the same; and yet, in the face of this demonstration of the popular will, the positioners are treated with contempt, and their well understood wishes set at naught. What right have any set of men to dictate to the rate-payers of this Village? Acting upon this principle, gentlemen composing the Council last year were dissatisfied last January; whether the inhabitants will maintain their rights, and rigidly insist upon compliance to their expressed demands, remains to be seen.

So far as we are concerned, we do not sign the petition; as a person who took a prominent stand in favor of devoting these funds to education, we could not stultify ourselves by such a course. But we do say, that when men take upon themselves the position of Councilmen, to serve a municipality, they should either carry out the clearly expressed views of their constituents, or honorably give way to another. Councilmen have no right to dictate to their masters, and such conduct, to say the least, is very censurable.

The next item to which we must call attention, is the action of the Road and Bridge Committee, in expending large sums of money not properly their own. In other words, the principle of this year's Council spending the taxes to be levied next year, without an unmistakable expression of the people in favor of it, is radically wrong and will lead to difficulties of a most serious and complex character—involving the municipality in trouble—and end in general dissatisfaction and discontent. It is true, the present instance was an error—the Road and Bridge Committee admit this; but the question for the people to settle, is—would there have been an error, if the affairs of that Committee had been properly attended to? We know not; at the same time we must confess that errors and omissions will occur in the best regulated families, and so long as that committee condemn the principle which we reprobate, and affirm that theirs was not an intentional error, we must find fault and pity their shortsightedness, but commend their frankness in acknowledging their error. This is an important admission, inasmuch as their conduct cannot now be taken as a precedent for another year. Let it be understood, therefore, that we emphatically condemn the Committee for expending large sums of the people's money without the authority of Council;—at the same time we are glad they admit their error and positively state it was not an intentional one.

The improvements made during the past year, have been very great—and it is difficult to point out much that could be done without. However, there are places where improvements have been made, under the present embarrassed state of our finances, that would have been better left undone until another year. For our own part, we fancy if there had been a little less plunking done, and more repairing bridges and gaveling of streets, the money would have been better appropriated—that is, the extra \$400 odd spent without authority. However, January will soon be here, and the people may judge for themselves.

Newmarket Village Council.

The regular meeting of the above Corporation took place on Monday evening last. The Reeve was not present at the commencement of the session, and Mr. Davison was called to the chair to preside.

Minutes of a previous meeting were then read and confirmed, immediately after which the Reeve entered and took his seat.

A communication was read from the President of the Bazaar Committee, laying a document before the Council, signed by 116 taxpayers, setting forth—

1st. That they thoroughly understood what they were signing in penning their names to a petition presented on a former occasion.

2nd. That the canvassers did not, as represented, use undue influences to induce them to sign said petition.

3rd. That no person, in or out of the Council, had any right to place any other construction upon it, than what it positively set forth.

Mr. Smith said, as he was the person to whom that document particularly referred, he desired to make a remark or two. He was in hopes that what he then said was sufficient, and that the matter would have been allowed to drop; but as that was not the case, he had only to reiterate his statements and assert he was assured they were strictly correct.

Mr. Cooke—Give us the name, if you please.

Mr. Smith could give names of gentlemen whose veracity would not be questioned. (Cries of "Give them.") He would instance Mr. Jared Irwin as one, to whom misrepresentation had been made. Not only was the intention of the petition misstated, but forged had been resorted to.

Mr. Cooke and the Reeve—"Give your authority."

Mr. Smith said he could do that if it was necessary.

Mr. Cooke—It is necessary, as the character of those ladies are at stake.

Mr. Smith said, he was not to be driven from his position. Mr. Moulton had said he never signed the petition, and his name was attached. He believed the people were opposed to granting the funds in that way, and he was prepared to stand or fall upon the issue. The election was just at hand and then they could test the matter.

Mr. Cooke did not know to whom the document in particular referred, it was sufficient for him to know that a majority of the rate-payers of this village had petitioned for a given object. According to the pledge he gave, and also given by Mr. Smith, they were bound to carry out the views of their constituents or resign. In reference to Mr. Irwin's case, his name was not on the petition, hence he was not misrepresented. With regard to the base forgery charged upon those who circulated the petition, in reference to Mr. Moulton's case, he perhaps could throw some light upon the subject. The canvassers called at Mr. Moulton's, but he was not home; Mrs. Moulton, however, signed his name, along with her own, to that petition. Mr. Smith knew this when he charged those ladies with forgery—a charge beneath a gentleman to make. Were he called upon to-day to vote on the question, as a private citizen, he would vote to give it to "education," but he could not see how gentlemen, professing to be Reformers (Mr. Smith—Beware, Mr. Cooke, while you regard the petition as base forgery, you are violating their principles by carrying a measure contrary to the well understood

views of their constituents. There was no way they could get out of it, their course sanctioned by the remarks made at a former meeting; but to-night nothing was added, by charging gentlemen to make use of such language, as to rise in their places at this Board and read a stigma upon their characters. (A voice—Mr. Sutherland said, as the object of the present document evidently was to reduce the would say, he made no

